

# THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

VOL. 12, NO. 135.

KANSAS CITY, MO., MONDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1886.—LAST EDITION.

## THE TABLES TURNED.

OFFICER KANE KILLS HIS ASSAILANT

A Lesson Which Toughs Should Heed—The Officer's Act Justifiable—William Beasley Assassinated Robert O'Dell—The Assassin Still at Large—Inquest.

Last night at 11:30 a tough citizen named Bob Allen, who was causing a disturbance on Wyandotte and Third streets, was shot and killed instantly by Officer Kane. This is the second shooting scrape that has occurred in that neighborhood within the past week. The first case resulted in the shooting of Officer Martin, by a rough who bears the same name as that of the victim. This time the officer got the "drop" and saved his own life at the expense of one which can be better spared. The details of the trouble are very much the same as those of the last case, only the result was different. Allen and Billy McAdrie were drinking during the afternoon, and at night went to call at Annie Chambers' place, but were refused admittance because of their drunken and boisterous condition. They visited the house several times in the course of the evening, and the last time when they were refused admittance, attempted to break the door in, which so alarmed the mistress of the house that she sent a boy to the central station for an officer. By this time half a dozen girls were at the windows watching the wrangle going on below. While the row was still in progress Officer Kane came on Wyandotte street from Third and told the men they must move on and stop their racket. They then turned their attention to him and began to curse and abuse him. He took hold of them and tried to take them to the station. Then, according to an eye-witness, McAdrie smashed Kane's helmet over his eyes, and the officer at once knocked him down. At the same time Allen took a hand in the row, and McAdrie getting on his feet, they both attacked the officer. Kane's belt was torn off, and the men getting hold of his club, began beating him with it. Kane, so witnesses say, drew his revolver and knocked McAdrie down a second time. The latter arose, and drawing a revolver, said he could shoot too. Then Kane told that to go to the station with him, which they refused to do, and again renewed the scuffle. Two or three shots were fired, and Allen fired a 45-caliber bullet in his brain, killing him instantly.

In a few minutes three more officers arrived and McAdrie was taken to the Central station and locked up. One of the officers remained behind and stood guard over the body of Allen. Officer Kane went along with McAdrie and his captor to the station.

The general opinion is that the officer was perfectly justifiable in shooting the man, as the experience of Officer Martin, just one week before, shows that that is the only way to deal with the class to which these roughs belong, and had not Officer Kane been prompt in the use of his revolver, there would have been another crippled, or maybe, dead policeman to charge up to the account this morning.

When Officer Kane reached the station he was much excited and could hardly give a coherent statement of the facts. He told the following details of the affair:

"I was on my way to make my point, and when I came around the corner I met McAdrie and Allen. I told them they must move on, but they made much noise. McAdrie said, 'You can't stop us, you can't do anything for us.' When I took hold of them and tried to make them move on, they both jumped on me. They tore my belt and club off and tramped on the street. They were beating me and telling me to stop when I got up and shot. I wish to God I had not had to do it, but I couldn't help it. They had it in for me. McAdrie threatened to shoot me five years ago and I can prove it. I only shot once. I think there were two or three shots fired. I don't know which of them shot at me."

Annie Chambers said to a reporter at her house that the two roughs had been around most of the time and, when she finally came home, the two were still on the street. She told McAdrie to go away and when he came back sober he could get in. He said he would come in or break the door down. They finally became so troublesome, Annie said, that she had to call the police. She said, "I sent a boy after an officer. They were threatening to pull the shutters off and smash the door." Officer Kane came up and said: "Gentlemen, you are on, but they paid no attention, and he pushed McAdrie, who then struck him and knocked him down. As he got up he pulled his revolver and said, 'that is what I thought, and the officer said, 'Don't you pull a gun on me or I will shoot.' McAdrie said, 'You pull your gun and I can pull one too.' Allen was all the time beating the door and tearing off his coat and vest and striking him. Kane said, 'I will not let you see my club.' They both jumped on him again and then Kane pulled his revolver and fired at random. Then there was another shot and Allen was so excited he didn't know where he was. The officer asked them two or three times to go on. He was only doing his duty when they began to beat him."

Two or three girls who were at the windows when the shooting occurred, told substantially the same stories as the above. None of them were exactly certain how many shots were fired. Several of them said that Kane told the men that he didn't want to hurt anyone, and if they would go to the station it would be all right.

McAdrie's Statement.

McAdrie is locked up in cell No. 1, in the central police station. He is held first upon the charge of disturbing the peace, and also for resisting arrest. He was seen this morning, but had not been resolved upon keeping quiet until the proper time arrives.

"Had not Allen been cut all day?"

"We had."

"Were you drunk?"

"I don't know as we were."

"You had been drinking heavily, had you not?"

"Yes, I guess we had."

"How long had you been in front of the house before Kane arrived?"

"I should judge about twenty minutes."

"Did Kane speak particularly rough to you?"

"I don't know as he did, but I would rather not say anything now about this matter."

"Well," persisted the reporter, "answer just one more question. Do you think that Kane was justifiably killed?"

"Well, now, I cannot answer that question for that would cover the whole ground."

"Did you have a pistol on you at the time?"

"No! Not even a pen knife. Neither did Allen."

"Are you going to accuse me now?"

McAdrie is 30 years old, is tall and slender, has a good sized mustache. When arrested he had on a blue shirt, a dark vest and no coat. He has been in numerous cases of peace disturbance, and it is claimed, has many times threatened to kill officers.

Woodson's Course.

Prosecuting Attorney Woodson was seen this morning, and when asked about the matter, said: "We'll proceed in this case just the same as in every other case where a man

is shot and killed. If the coroner's jury holds that it was a justifiable killing Kane will not be troubled. However, whatever action may be taken, I shall see that the grand jury gives all the facts a thorough sifting, since we cannot allow even officers of the law to kill people without a complete investigation."

The Authorities Act.

Major Moore, Police Commissioner Craig and Chief Speers had an impromptu meeting this morning and a rough investigation made of the facts. Officer Kane was ordered to report for duty as usual to-night.

McAdrie's Record.

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The Star is established every evening, except Sunday, and is served by carriers in Kansas City, Wyandotte and other contiguous towns at ten cents, twelve cents per week. Price per copy, one cent, postage paid. Persons desiring to receive monthly, payable in advance.

Mr. Barrett's office, 115 West Sixth Street, No. 818. Where delivery is irregular, please

The Star is entered at the post office at Kansas City, for transmission through the mails, as a general publication.

The Star controls and publishes exclusively the news of the city, and is the only daily telegraph.

The Star has a larger average daily circulation than any other newspaper published between St. Louis and San Francisco.

Address to: The Star, Kansas City, Mo.

MONDAY.—FEB. 22, 1886.

Probabilities.

For this section: Fair weather: southwesterly wind: slight rise in temperature.

State of the thermometer Feb. 22, furnished by G. L. Lightfoot, optician, 717 Main street:

Monday, 41°; Tuesday, 41°; Wednesday, 40°; Thursday, 40°; Friday, 40°; Saturday, 40°; Sunday, 40°; Monday, 40°; Tuesday, 40°; Wednesday, 40°; Thursday, 40°; Friday, 40°; Saturday, 40°; Sunday, 40°.

The KANSAS CITY STAR's daily circulation for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1886, was as follows:

Monday, Feb. 15, 14,490  
Tuesday, Feb. 16, 18,970  
Wednesday, Feb. 17, 16,560  
Thursday, Feb. 18, 16,416  
Friday, Feb. 19, 16,636  
Saturday, Feb. 20, 16,820  
Total for the week, 101,894  
Daily average for the week, 16,980

It is the policeman's turn now. The toughs have for a long time enjoyed themselves shooting policemen and inoffensive citizens and it is high time the order of things was reversed.

There is every reason to believe that Kansas City—that is to say, Kansas City, Missouri, and the new Kansas City, Kansas—will have 200,000 population when the census of 1890 is taken.

The only reason for complaint at the course taken by Officer Kane last night is that he did not shoot soon enough. As it is he has done the city a substantial service by relieving it of the presence of a dangerous character. A few more such lessons to the toughs would be highly advantageous.

There are three additional railroads from the east advancing on Kansas City—the St. Paul and the Northwestern from Chicago and the short line from St. Louis. Notwithstanding the low freight charges from Kansas City fixed by the Southwestern pool, according to Commissioner MINGEY, the place furnishes some attractions for capital seeking railroad investment.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND will have great difficulty explaining the finding on his person of a million and a half dollars of Pan-Electric stock; but that does not affect the relations of the government toward the Bell Telephone Company. If the suit under which the latter company is holding the public was fraudulently obtained, it is the duty of the government to have it adjudged invalid.

THESE came near being another riot in Kansas City. On Saturday, Feb. 18, 1886, 5000 State Guards assembled in the city park under the command of General C. C. Hough, and held a meeting for the purpose of agitating the subject of government aid to the starving thousands. There was nothing inadvisable about the speakers, which were models of temperate discussion, considering the source from which they emanated. The police, however, resolved to disperse them, and, remembering their masterly inactivity of a week ago, when their services were really needed, tried to break up the meeting, and came near causing a repetition of the recent trouble. They harassed and annoyed the speakers as much as possible, and, finally, when the meeting began to disperse, charged headlong into the throng and created a panic. This is the usual course; when the policeman is really needed, he is not to be found. After the trouble is all over he comes like a raving lion and causes a stampede in the crowd which has been attracted to see the fun.

THE REORGANIZATION QUESTION. The various committees appointed to consider the reorganization question agree that nothing can be done until the next session, which will not be till next January. In the meantime the city is not likely to suffer. The present charter is framed to meet nearly all emergencies and likely to care. The only provision urged against it in any quarter is that there is no provision for borrowing money, but as there is no present need to raise funds by this process this objection amounts to nothing.

It can get along very easily until the legislature meets, and by that time it will probably be found that the present charter requires very little amendment to meet our needs. Naturally a city organized under the provisions of the constitution, with a large and conspicuous governmental machinery, is attractive to the politicians and office-seekers; but to the taxpayer the simpler and more economical system of managing city affairs presents advantages which can easily be overlooked.

THE CLUB RECEPTION. It is eminently that the Kansas City Club will give a reception just before the Lenten season begins. This will be of great social import to the club and to the city. It may properly be regarded as a formal inauguration of an metropolitan club in the heart, and will afford an opportunity for concluding a very commendable but very provincial prejudice against clubs.

Club life is as old as organized society, and all the elements of civilization, has improved and liberalized with the growth of large cities, the progress of thought, the amelioration of bodily comforts and the appreciation of social recreation. The club is an institution to which men naturally turn whenever prosperity enables them to escape from the incessant drudgery of business and whenever the social instinct is strong enough to overcome sordid, selfish and sluggish habits of rest. It has intellectual and even business advantages in addition to the social ozone which it offers to its members. Gentlemen are brought together at a convenient point and amid congenial surroundings who represent the various commercial and professional interests of the city. Discussions take a wider range than when the grocer talks with another grocer, or the lawyer with another lawyer. The politician is less of a partisan in his club than he is on the street. The exchange of ideas is carried on with much of the freedom and confidence of the family circle, and club men discover that there is a common ground of right and justice on which members of different political parties, members of different churches, rivals in business, the rich man and the man of moderate income can meet on terms of equality and agreement. As an organization, the club is as important a factor of city life as the newspaper, and as a social arbiter, it is fairer than the church vestry or the sewing circle.

American clubs, like most American institutions, are the best in the world. New York, with its age and wealth, has naturally taken the lead in this phase of metropolitanism. The Union club, the New York club, the Union League, the Manhattan, the Century, and the Lotus, include within their membership the chief men of commerce,

capital, literature, politics and social distinction in that city. Chicago, as the second metropolis of the country, has jumped into the second place, and the Chicago club, the Union, the Union League and the Calumet of that city now rival in their buildings, their facilities and attractions the New York clubs. Kansas City has taken an early start. Chicago had thrice the population of Kansas City before it had a club as large and prominent as the Kansas City Club of to-day, and before the Kansas City Club attained one-third the size of Chicago (which is in the near future) it will be a club which will compare favorably with any in the country.

The rapid growth of the city makes it desirable to postpone the erection of a building until a proper centre may be selected for it.

The approaching reception of the Kansas City Club will be exclusively a club affair.

This is as it should be. It will bring together the members and their families and such ladies as the individual members may choose to invite. The entertainment will serve a good purpose, not only in providing an elegant and enjoyable social reunion, but also in furnishing a more correct idea of club life than that which obtains largely among the feminine portion of society. After having had an opportunity to inspect the interior of an institution which, as a rule, closes its doors to women, and to meet the men who make up the Kansas City Club, wives will be more reconciled to their husbands' club and mothers and sisters will be glad to see their grown-up sons and brothers become members of a social institution which protects young men from the basing influence of the lower classes and loafing. Every man when not engaged in his business or spending his time at his home is better off at his club than anywhere else, and Kansas City is fortunate in having a really well established and well regulated institution of this kind.

THE CLEARINGS. Report of the Past Week's Clearings in the Principal Cities.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The following table, from special dispatches to the Post, from the trade clearing houses of the United States, gives the gross clearances for the week ended Feb. 20, with percentage of decrease and increase compared with the corresponding week of 1885.

There are three additional railroads from the east advancing on Kansas City—the St. Paul and the Northwestern from Chicago and the short line from St. Louis. Notwithstanding the low freight charges from Kansas City fixed by the Southwestern pool, according to Commissioner MINGEY, the place furnishes some attractions for capital seeking railroad investment.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND will have great difficulty explaining the finding on his person of a million and a half dollars of Pan-Electric stock; but that does not affect the relations of the government toward the Bell Telephone Company. If the suit under which the latter company is holding the public was fraudulently obtained, it is the duty of the government to have it adjudged invalid.

THESE came near being another riot in Kansas City. On Saturday, Feb. 18, 1886, 5000 State Guards assembled in the city park under the command of General C. C. Hough, and held a meeting for the purpose of agitating the subject of government aid to the starving thousands. There was nothing inadvisable about the speakers, which were models of temperate discussion, considering the source from which they emanated. The police, however, resolved to disperse them, and, remembering their masterly inactivity of a week ago, when their services were really needed, tried to break up the meeting, and came near causing a repetition of the recent trouble. They harassed and annoyed the speakers as much as possible, and, finally, when the meeting began to disperse, charged headlong into the throng and created a panic. This is the usual course; when the policeman is really needed, he is not to be found. After the trouble is all over he comes like a raving lion and causes a stampede in the crowd which has been attracted to see the fun.

THE REORGANIZATION QUESTION. The various committees appointed to consider the reorganization question agree that nothing can be done until the next session, which will not be till next January.

In the meantime the city is not likely to suffer. The present charter is framed to meet nearly all emergencies and likely to care. The only provision urged against it in any quarter is that there is no provision for borrowing money, but as there is no present need to raise funds by this process this objection amounts to nothing.

TONIGHT the McCall Opera Company company begins a weekly engagement at the Gillies in "The Black Hussar." The company is an extraordinary strong one and one which Captain Hinsliff regards with especial admiration. "The Black Hussar" has made a great hit whenever produced, and the prospects are bright indeed for its success this week.

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## MARDI GRAS

At New Orleans, March 9—The Way to Get There.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Kansas City to New Orleans, daily, via the Memphis Short Route South. Free Reclining Chair Car, Kansas City to Memphis. Passengers leaving Kansas City on the New Orleans Express Train at 6:30 p. m. arrive at New Orleans at 9 a. m. and return, 14 hours quicker than via any other route. No other line runs through cars between Kansas City and New Orleans. The Memphis Short Route South is practically the only route from Kansas City and the West and Northwest to all Southern cities. Only one line of cars goes to Jackson, and all points in Florida. Tickets via this Short Route to all points South are on sale at all through ticket offices. See for pamphlet Map and Time Table. Send for pamphlet Florida Homes and Orange Groves, mailed free.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,

General Passenger Agent, Kansas City.

## THE LARGEST

Town Drug House in the City is Now at 434 Main Street.

Mr. Theodore Egerdorff and his large force of clerks have been hard at work all the week, putting this great new establishment into shape, and are now ready to do business. What it is said that this is the largest and most complete up-to-date drug house it may be put down as a fact, for Egerdorff combines both the drug and the soda fountain. You can get what you want in the drug line, in any quantity from a stick of chewing gum up to a complete druggist's stock. Remember that 543 is Egerdorff's Drug House.

When you want money on chatelets call on H. M. McIntosh, Shiedley building.

Mokasca Coffee, 1 pound packages, blue wrappers.

The Landis-Moulton Transfer and Livery company have the finest line of carriages in the city and can furnish them for parties, weddings, operas and funerals on short notice, at reasonable terms. Telephone 326 or 183.

For quality Mokasca Coffee leads the van.

This Week Offer a Rich Treat.

A lot of Carpet Bags and Oil Cloth, being the stock of an old and reliable city merchant. Call at Commission House, 906 Main street.

California Excursions at Popular Rates.

The Missouri Pacific offers to the public two daily excursions, leaving Kansas City Union depot at 10:10 a. m. and 6:05 p. m., until April 15, to St. Louis, and via Nevada, Fort Scott, Parsons, Pittsburg, Topeka, Wichita, and El Paso, in connection with the Southern Pacific, at the following popular rates:

Kansas City to Los Angeles and San Francisco, and all California points—first-class, good hotel, \$40.00.

First-class, limited, \$50.

Third-class tickets, in family sleepers, \$25.

For tickets, circulars, and to secure berths, write wire or telephone (No. 548) or call on E. S. JEWETT,

Passenger Agent, No. 528 Main street.

Parties wishing to close their business quietly for spot cash can do so by addressing the

WYANDOTTE AUCTION CO.,

WYANDOTTE, Kas.

Dr. C. B. Richmond gives special attention to diseases of the lungs, heart, digestive and genito-urinary organs. Office, opposite corner Fifth and Main streets, opposite Hammons's room 9.

Coal! Coal!

Guisen & Lightner are selling coal at \$2.50 per ton, without drayage. Telephone 587—8, E. corner Twelfth and Flora.

Black Diamond Compound is wonderful.

George Eysell, Druggist, opposite Union depot, offers for shipment to Kansas his large assortment of pure whiskies, brands and wines. Write for price list and conditions of shipment.

Try a sample package of Mokasca Coffee.

Landis-Moulton Transfer and Livery Co. Passengers to and from depot fifty cents each; baggage free anywhere within limits—West Woodland avenue and North Twentieth street.

Notice.

Parties intending to send money to friends in England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Germany, Norway or Sweden and want to their advantage to purchase their drafts at the Traders bank. M. W. ST. CLAIR, Cashier.

## GILLIS OPERA HOUSE.

To-Night! To-Night!

And Saturday Matinee only.

McCaull's Opera Comique Co. in the THE BLACK HUSSAR.

## KANSAS CITY MUSEUM.

This Week. Commencing Feb. 23.

The great dramatic success in four acts, entitled

Queen's Evidence!

Announcement Extraordinary

THIS WEEK!

"CHANG!" THE CHINESE GIANT. Open daily 1 p. m. and 7 p. m.

ADMISSION.....10 CENTS.

General Proofs.

These boxes are for round lots from first hand dealers elsewhere. The higher prices are charged.

Books—large and market week with a moderate demand, as lower prices are expected.

Fruit receipts—Fresh cream, 12¢; eggs, 25¢;

partly skimmed, 6¢; Young America, 12¢;

Lard—100 lbs., 75¢; bacon, 100 lbs., 75¢;

Chickens and tankies, which are slaves, 10¢;

Ducks, quack, 75¢; per lb. geese, 25¢ per lb.

Oysters—Dishes, mustard, \$1.75; tea, 12¢; Snips, 60¢/doz.; Wild turkeys, \$1.25; Squirrels, 50¢/doz.; Dried fruits—Apples, bright sun dried, 12¢; fancy, 30¢; peaches, do., 30¢; dried, bright, large, 12¢; dried, small, 12¢; dried, 12¢; dried, 12¢;

Lard—Poulties—Recent fair and fat stock with a moderate demand, 12¢; bacon, 100 lbs., 75¢;

Vinegar—Old—Potatoes, choice and of large variety, 12¢; onions, 10¢; onions, per lb., 10¢;

Butter—Receipts of all kinds, fair and creamy, fancy, 25¢; good, 20¢; plain, 18¢;

Miscellaneous—Lemons, \$4.00/500; fancy, 10¢; Honey, extracted, 10¢; wax, 10¢;

Cotton, patent boxes, 2 lbs., 14¢; 1 lb., 17¢; 1/2 lb., 10¢; 1/4 lb., 6¢; 1/2 oz., 4¢; 1/4 oz., 3¢;

Country music, per dozen, \$1.75/200; piano, \$2.00; piano, 1/2 dozen, 100 lbs., 12¢; piano, 1/2 dozen, 1/2 dozen, 100 lbs., 12¢; piano, 1/2 dozen, 1/2 dozen, 100 lbs., 12¢;

Bacon—Wine—Hams, 10¢; ham, 12¢; salt pork, 12¢; common, red ham, 12¢; crooked, 12¢;

Dried fruits—Peaches—Apples, 50¢/doz.; peach, 100 lbs., 12¢; peach, 11¢/doz.; peach, 100 lbs., 12¢;

Fried fruits—Lemons, \$4.00/500; fancy, 10¢; wax, 10¢; dried, 10¢; dried, 10¢;

Cocada—Biscuits—Hams, 10¢; ham, 12¢;

Bacon—Wine—No. 1, 18¢/22¢ per lb.; No. 2, 18¢/22¢ per lb.; No. 3, 18¢/22¢ per lb.

Fruit—Lemons, 4¢; mixed, 20¢/30¢;

White beans—Eastern hard picked, 10¢/12¢;

Fried beans—Lemons, \$4.00/500; fancy, 10¢;

Cocada—Biscuits—Hams, 10¢; ham, 12¢;

Hams and eggs—Hams, No. 2, 18¢/22¢ per lb.; No. 3, 18¢/22¢ per lb.; No. 4, 18¢/22¢ per lb.

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